



### BIRTH OF THE NATION

OF TOLD STORY OF AMERICA  
MADE FREE.

One Hundred and Twenty Years Ago the Gauntlet of Defiance Was Thrown to Britain and This New Republic Was Born.

Independence for All.  
One hundred and twenty years ago, namely, on the Fourth of July, 1776, there was born in the western world a new nation—the Republic of the United States. Refusing to pay the taxation imposed upon them at the point of the bayonet by the British crown; falling to move the king and his ministers from their career of haughty and reckless obstinacy, the thirteen American colonies found themselves refused to the alternative of abject submission or of armed resistance. Already there had flashed throughout the country the electric words of Patrick Henry: "We must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us."

The sons of liberty shouted their responsive acclamation to this noble summons; and like the sound of many waters, the spirit of national independence, which thus possessed the people came upon the Continental Congress, then in session in the State House at Philadelphia, Pa. It was in this temple of freedom, wherein was sitting as noble and august a legislative body as the world ever saw, that Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution, on the 7th of June, 1776, declaring: "That the United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent States, and that their political connection with Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved."

Upon this resolution there sprang up at once an earnest and powerful debate. It was opposed, principally, on the ground that it was premature. Its further consideration was accordingly postponed until there was a prospect of greater unanimity. On the 11th of June, a committee was appointed to draft a formal Declaration. This committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. On the 28th of June the committee made their report, and presented the Declaration which they had drawn up. On the 2d of July Congress proceeded to the serious consideration of this momentous paper, which lasted nearly three days, and was extremely earnest.

It was known throughout the city that the great event was to be determined, but the closed doors of Congress excluded the populace. From the hour when Congress came together in the forenoon all business was suspended throughout the city, and the old bellman steadily remained at his post in the steeple, prepared to sound forth to the waiting multitudes the expected glad tidings. The bell, manufactured in England, bore upon its ample curve the now prophetic inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Hours passed on, and fear began to take the place of hope in many a heart; even the venerable and always cheerful bellman was overheard in his despondent soliloquy: "They will never do it! they will never do it!" Finally, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the door of the mysterious hall swung open, and a voice exclaimed: "Passed—it has passed!"

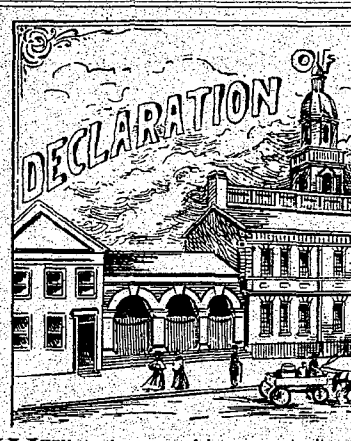
The word was caught up by ten thousand glad mouths, and the watch-boys now clapped their hands and shouted, "Right! Right!" Seizing the iron tongue of the bell in which he had long felt such a professional pride, the electrified old patriot rung forth such a joyous peal as was never heard before, nor ceased to hurst backward and forward till every voice joined in its notes of gladness and triumph. The roar of cannon, and illuminations from every house and hilltop, added to these demonstrations of universal rejoicing.

Washington hailed the declaration with joy, for it put an end to all those temporizing hopes of reconciliation which had clogged the military action of the country. On the 9th of July he caused it to be read at the head of each brigade of the army. The troops listened to the reading with eager attention, and at its close broke forth in tumultuous applause.

The excited populace of New York were not content with the ringing of bells. There was a London equestrian statue of George the Third in Bowling Green, in front of the city. Around this kindly offer the excited multitude surged, and, pulling it down, broke it into fragments, which were afterward molded into bullets, and made to do service against his majesty's troops.

the artillery in the town fired thirteen rounds, and the infantry scattered into thirteen divisions, poured forth thirteen volleys—all corresponding to the number of States which formed the Union.

"Don'ts" for the Fourth.  
Don't talk politics.  
Don't run to every fire.  
Don't despise a toy pistol.  
Don't complain if it rains.  
Don't set fire to the house.  
Don't drink pink lemonade.



WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government; laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them to absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

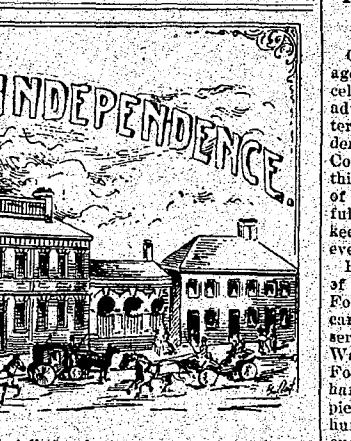
He has refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, accordingly, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, accordingly, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, accordingly, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

Don't set off firecrackers in the haymow.  
Don't carry loose powder in your pocket.  
Don't laugh at the drum major—pity him.  
Don't forget you were a boy once yourself.  
Don't begin celebrating the Fourth on the 3d.  
Don't throw firecrackers at passing bicyclists.  
Don't take any chances with a cracked cannon.

There was Less Noise than Now, but More Feasting and Dancing—Two Typical Celebrations in the Early Part of the Century.



Our forefathers of three generations ago had a much more pleasant method of celebrating the glorious Fourth than the advanced urbanity of to-day, with his hysterical vortex of booming, snapping, thundering, crackling and crashing sounds. Contrasted with the riotous celebration of this up-to-date age, the Fourth of July of fifty or 100 years ago presents a peaceful picture of hearty patriotism more in keeping with the real sentiment of the event than the present blustering fashion.

For instance, here is the way the people of Germantown, Pa., celebrated the Fourth of July of 1818. There were three cannon in the little town which had done service both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Several days before the Fourth the ladies of the place boiled hams, roasted sucking pigs whole, baked pies by the dozen and biscuits by the hundred, made all manner of cake generously filled with jam, and on the morning of the great day deposited the good things with the proprietor of the best tavern in town. Early on the Fourth the young men of the place fired off the cannons two or three times, as official notice that the Fourth of July had come again. At the 10 o'clock hour the whole community met at the green beside the bench, up tables. There were speeches and a prayer, and then the work of the day began. Benches were placed on all sides of the tables, and the eaters sat as closely as possible.

None of the ladies dined with the men. It was not considered proper. They stood in groups near the tavern, gowned in their best and making polite comments on the diners. In the late afternoon, when all the men had eaten their fill, there was a hall in the public house, and it was here that the ladies really enjoyed the day. They danced right merrily until well on toward midnight, when the candles, the musicians and the dancers were all exhausted.

In the '30's there was a change in the method of celebrating the Fourth. The country was more prosperous, and its patriotism had taken a more valorous turn. The town of Newburg-on-the-Hudson gave a great Fourth of July celebration in the year 1831.

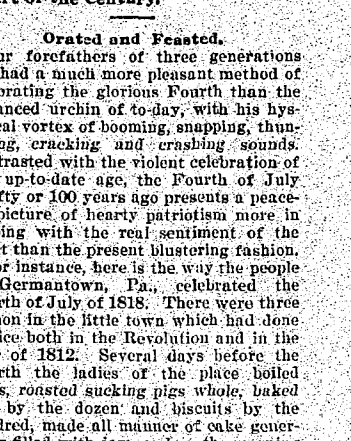
The ladies began the work weeks before the Fourth. Committees were appointed, and each member was to call upon a certain number of her friends for contributions. Powder was purchased by an ambitious politician, and the village cannon was shot off at regular intervals during the morning of the Fourth. He also gave small change to the boys of the town, and this was used to buy peppermint candy and gingerbread. Firecrackers were very expensive things then, and few boys cared to indulge in the luxury of using them, even if they had the financial means.

From early sunrise, young ladies and young men were busy making and setting the rude tables; also a place for the orator of the day. The latter had been invited from a neighboring town because of his wide repute for eloquence. He was a young man, who wore his hair long, and in ordinary conversation used nothing but the most ponderous language. He was regarded as one of the coming men of the day by the community and himself.

### AN OLD-TIME FOURTH

HOW OUR FOREFATHERS CELEBRATED THE DAY.

There was Less Noise than Now, but More Feasting and Dancing—Two Typical Celebrations in the Early Part of the Century.



Our forefathers of three generations ago had a much more pleasant method of celebrating the glorious Fourth than the advanced urbanity of to-day, with his hysterical vortex of booming, snapping, thundering, crackling and crashing sounds. Contrasted with the riotous celebration of this up-to-date age, the Fourth of July of fifty or 100 years ago presents a peaceful picture of hearty patriotism more in keeping with the real sentiment of the event than the present blustering fashion.

For instance, here is the way the people of Germantown, Pa., celebrated the Fourth of July of 1818. There were three cannon in the little town which had done service both in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Several days before the Fourth the ladies of the place boiled hams, roasted sucking pigs whole, baked pies by the dozen and biscuits by the hundred, made all manner of cake generously filled with jam, and on the morning of the great day deposited the good things with the proprietor of the best tavern in town. Early on the Fourth the young men of the place fired off the cannons two or three times, as official notice that the Fourth of July had come again. At the 10 o'clock hour the whole community met at the green beside the bench, up tables. There were speeches and a prayer, and then the work of the day began. Benches were placed on all sides of the tables, and the eaters sat as closely as possible.

None of the ladies dined with the men. It was not considered proper. They stood in groups near the tavern, gowned in their best and making polite comments on the diners. In the late afternoon, when all the men had eaten their fill, there was a hall in the public house, and it was here that the ladies really enjoyed the day. They danced right merrily until well on toward midnight, when the candles, the musicians and the dancers were all exhausted.

In the '30's there was a change in the method of celebrating the Fourth. The country was more prosperous, and its patriotism had taken a more valorous turn. The town of Newburg-on-the-Hudson gave a great Fourth of July celebration in the year 1831.

The ladies began the work weeks before the Fourth. Committees were appointed, and each member was to call upon a certain number of her friends for contributions. Powder was purchased by an ambitious politician, and the village cannon was shot off at regular intervals during the morning of the Fourth. He also gave small change to the boys of the town, and this was used to buy peppermint candy and gingerbread. Firecrackers were very expensive things then, and few boys cared to indulge in the luxury of using them, even if they had the financial means.

From early sunrise, young ladies and young men were busy making and setting the rude tables; also a place for the orator of the day. The latter had been invited from a neighboring town because of his wide repute for eloquence. He was a young man, who wore his hair long, and in ordinary conversation used nothing but the most ponderous language. He was regarded as one of the coming men of the day by the community and himself.



SOCIETY MEETINGS.  
M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Corps, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henriksen, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorne, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.  
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. B. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. J. COVERT, Adjutant.  
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.  
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. J. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. SIMPSON, Sec.  
CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 192—Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCKAY, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-STAR, No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. De ETTIS BRADEN, W. M.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Sec.  
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

ERR BEIL, R. S.  
DRAWING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.

POLLY CROWEAR, Record Keeper.  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.  
A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.  
F. E. WOLFE, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Office hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.  
Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,  
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.  
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.  
Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.  
Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.  
Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Michigan avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.  
GRAYLING HOUSE,  
JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. This sample room for convenience.

TONY LARSON, Manager.  
H. F. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Brigham.)  
Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.  
Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers, Oct. 1, '91.

Remember...  
we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job Printing  
on short notice and at the most reasonable prices....

A Trial Order is what





# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM McKinley, Jr.,

—OF OHIO—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRETT A. HOBART, of

NEW JERSEY.

The Republican State Convention

will be held at Grand Rapids, August

5th.

"Congress was elected to give the

country relief," shouts an exchange,

"and what has it done?" Well, Con-

gress couldn't abolish the administra-

tion, could it?—Kansas City Jour-

nal.

Senator Brice says "there will be

no organized bolt at Chicago." Peo-

ple who know the Democratic party

have not supposed there would be.

Democrats will vote the ticket if it

is "the devil on two sticks."

Hon. R. O. Crump is not seriously

disturbed over the congressional sit-

uation in the district. He believes the

people want his services a second

term, and he is willing to rest his

hands.—East-Texas Gazette.

The Georgia Democrats have given

Hoke Smith and the administration

a terrible fall. Of the 137 counties

in the state only 10 were carried by

the Administration Democrats, and

Hoke Smith's own county went

against him by a majority of 2500.

The Detroit Tribune says it has

"no party to uphold nor no candidate

to elect." Republicans, who want a

morning paper that is published in

Detroit, that has a policy, should

take the Free Press, as it has a pol-

icy, even if it is democratic.

If protection had not been made

the leading question in the platform

at St. Louis—as it was—still the peo-

ple would have pointed to William

McKinley, who is loved by the Amer-

ican people because he has been their

ideal protection champion.—Inter

Ocean.

Now everybody can cool off and get

ready to fight for a protective tariff,

which holds the place of honor in the

platform, as it should, which will be

the leading issue in the campaign, as

it must be, which is what the people

are after, as they ought to be.—Hart-

ford Post.

The Detroit Journal is now the

leading republican paper in the state.

It is eminently sound on every ques-

tion. The Journal's able utterances

are powerful antidotes for the News-

Tribune's poisonous muggumperry.—

Bay City Tribune.

McKinley is the people's man, and

he stands squarely on the people's

platform, for there are its broad

planks: Protection, Reciprocity, sound

money, strong foreign policy, and the

revival of the navy and commercial

marine.—Exchange.

The Republican candidate for Vice

President is a self made man. He

began the struggle for life without

a dollar. For his capital he had a

good education, a splendid physique,

and a determination to succeed with-

out outraging his own conscience.—

N. Y. Tribune.

If the Democrats nominate Teller

with a view to catching the votes of

free silver Republicans, they will be

badly disappointed. Republicans are

not in the habit of following a man

out of the party in order to get a

chance to vote for him.—St. Louis

Globe Democrat.

From nearly every section of the

state comes the gratifying intelligence

that the popularity of Colonel Bliss'

gubernatorial candidacy is increasing.

If the republicans of Michigan shall

select Colonel Bliss as their standard

bearer this year he will be elected by

at least 150,000 majority.—Bay City

Tribune.

In the past the Saginaw Courier-

Herald and the Grand Rapids Herald

have leaned somewhat in the direc-

tion of free coinage, but both papers

are to day enthusiastically and loy-

ally supporting the St. Louis plat-

form in its entirety. The men who

control the politics of those excellent

journals are Republicans through and

through, and are always willing to

abide by the will of the majority.—

Bay City Tribune.

Coming from a source, supposed to

be republican, the editorial effusions

of the Detroit Tribune, might be in-

jurious to the party. But when it is

known that its proprietor believes in

free trade and fifty cent dollars, they

fall to be dangerous.

The Republican party is not an

enemy to silver coinage. It favors

the freest possible use of the white

metal consistent with a sound finan-

cial system. Read aright, the St.

Louis financial plank is a declaration

for honest bimetalism, not gold

monometallism.—Bay City Tribune.

The Detroit Tribune, the suppo-

sitioned Republican sheet, is the only

paper in the State, except the oppo-

sition, that does not give the plat-

form and candidates a hearty sup-

port. If the truth was known it

would be found that "the nigger in

the wood pile" was Protection in-

stead of the Financial Plank.

Jack Pine Correspondence.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE:

A good rain is much needed in

this vicinity.

Every one is improving their time

picking Huckleberries.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Funch rejoice

over the arrival of a 7 1/2 pound

daughter.

Jasper Craft closes a three month

term of school in District No. 1, next

Thursday.

Miss Sarah Collins, of Roscommon,

visited at Mr. Gallimore's a few days

last week.

The Geister, Luzerne, Richfield and

Jack Pine Sabbath Schools will hold

a Union Pic Nic in Geo. Hartman's

woods, on July 4th. A good literary

program has been prepared and a

good time anticipated. All are cor-

dially invited.

X. Y. Z.

K. L. Butterfield, Superintendent

of Farmers Institutes, and editor of

the GRANGE VISITOR, was in town

last Thursday, to meet the officers

of the association for this county, and

arrange for next winter's institute.

Sec. Henry Funch, and Messrs. Geo.

Hartman, of Ball; W. Patterson, of

Frederic; C. W. West, of Center

Plains; C. B. Johnson, of Maple

Forest, and W. C. Johnson, of Grove,

were present, and all were enthusi-

astic with the expectation of a rou-

ing institute early in December. Mr.

Butterfield drove to Mio, Friday, to

arrange for Oscoda county.

Farmers in the neighborhood of

Big Rock were at one time jubilant

over the prospects of bountiful crops

to be harvested this season, but with-

in the past two weeks an army of

grasshoppers have made their ap-

pearance, and are destroying the

hay and wheat crops so rapidly, that

farmers were compelled to begin

harvesting the first of the week. In

places they have destroyed crops of

barley and garden vegetables, while

the oldest farmers have never known

them to do before.—Atlanta Trib.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE:

I am in receipt of the enclosed let-

ter from the Superintendent of Mich-

igan Farmers' Institutes, which ex-

plains itself:

HENRY FUNCH,

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

June 15th 1896.

Mr. Henry Funch, Secretary Craw-

ford Co. Institute.

Dear Sir:—We have succeeded in

making an arrangement with the

Michigan State Agricultural Society,

by which they offer special premiums

to county farmers' institute societies

of this State who will make exhibits

at the next State Fair of the associ-

ation to be held in the city of Grand

Rapids, September 7th to 11th, 1896.

The premiums together with rules for

exhibition, are enclosed. I trust that

your county will make a special ef-

fort to be represented in this exhibit

in some manner. I would suggest

that you get your leading members

interested in the project, and en-

deavor to make a first class showing

at the State Fair. It will be a splen-

d opportunity to advertise your

county. You can make whatever

arrangement you desire as to the

premium money, letting it go either

to your society, or dividing it among

the members who make the exhibit.

Freight rates on railroads are 1/2

the regular rates.

All materials for exhibits ought to

be collected and in shape in early

season. Entries close September 1st,

and all exhibits must be in place the

first day of the fair. I have sent your

address to the Secretary of the Agri-

cultural Society, Mr. Henry Fritch,

Grand Rapids, and he will supply you

with the premium list as soon as is-

sued.

Trusting that your people may

heartily co-operate in this plan of ad-

vancement for the agriculture of the

various counties of the State, I re-

main.

Yours truly,

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,

Supt. Farmers' Institutes.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Auditor General Stanley W. Tur-

ner and His Methods.

So much surprise is manifested,

and so many of our friends are ask-

ing why the AVALANCHE did not have

the State tax printing last year or

this, that we have decided to give

a few historical facts in regard to the

matter and let the people draw their

own conclusions.

First, it must be granted by all,

that for sixteen years previous to

June 1895 the AVALANCHE was the

only Republican paper in the county,

and had never awarded for a single

issue from the support of Republican

principles and the candidates of the

Republican party, National, State or

local, nor had any man ever charged

the editor with being unfaithful to

any candidate.

In May 1888, the NORTHERN DEM-

OCRAT was established here and con-

ducted until June 1895 by Messrs. J.

and L. J. Patterson as an ultra dem-

ocratic sheet, which was never charg-

ed with favoring anything in politics

outside of their party lines. At the

latter date L. J. having removed to

Tawas, and the senior partner being

engaged in the practice of law and

caring for his business as Register of

the U. S. Land Office, it was decided

to close out the plant. At that time

their printer had been on a protract-

ed spree and was so near the "Jim

Jams" as to be unable to do the work

of the office, and they had for a few

days the services of Jay Allen, of

West Branch, a former publisher of

the HERALD of that place, which had

been absorbed by the TIMES. The

acquaintance of Messrs. Patterson

and Allen had ripened into somewhat

of an intimacy during the campaign

of 1892, when Allen bolted the Re-

publican ticket and edited a page of

the DEMOCRAT, under the heading of

OGREMAN TRUTH, using language and

methods concerning the Republican

candidates, that disgusted decent de-

mocracy. While at work in the of-

fice Allen learned of the offered dis-

posal of the plant, and obtained a re-

fusal of it on certain terms. He im-

mediately went to see Auditor Gen-

eral Turner, and obtained the assur-

ance that the DEMOCRAT, which name

was to be changed to the NEWS and

dubbed republican, should be desig-

nated to publish the tax list. Upon

its becoming known, Mr. Turner was

deluged with protests by letter

# The Avalanche.

J.C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the Ad of H. Joseph Co.  
N. P. Salling was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Claggett sells the best 50 cent Corset in the city.

J. K. Wright, Esq., was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Gold Medal Flour is the best, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

C. A. Ingerson came home last week for a few days rest.

Choice Dairy Butter, only 13 cts., at Claggett's, this week.

Dr. E. M. Roffe is expected here on his annual visit this week.

Do not miss the great Slaughter Sale of H. Joseph Co.

Wm. McCullough was in Roscommon, last Thursday.

You can save from 25 to 50 per cent by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

H. Moon, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Monday.

1000 Doz. Canned Corn and Peas, only 5 cents a can, at Claggett's.

S. A. McIntire came home last week, to be present at the graduation of his daughter.

Claggett's sock factory makes the best 5 cent sock on earth.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of Lewiston, called on us last Saturday, while on his way to Wolverine.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Joe Patterson, Esq., was in Lewiston, one day last week, on legal business.

Dublin and Scotch Lawns, only 5 cents a yard, at Claggett's.

Prof. Fuller, of Lewiston, made us a pleasant call last Saturday, while on his way to Lansing.

"A Dollar saved, is a Dollar made," by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

Frank Craig and Ed. Houghton, of Lewiston, were in town one day last week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Dr. Wolfe will accompany two patients to the hospital, at Detroit for treatment, to-morrow.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

Geo. L. Alexander was in attendance at the funeral services of A. B. Fitzhugh, at Bay City, Monday.

Ladies, try Claggett's Nine o'clock Washing Tea. Something new.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peacock, of Blaine, are visiting in Springport, Jackson County.

If you want the best made Shirt Waist in the City, go to Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McKnight, and Miss Sarah Muller go to Fife Lake to day, for a weeks visit with relatives.

New full Cream Cheese, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Cen. Plains, was in town Saturday, with a large supply of butter and eggs.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cobb, of Maple Forest, were in town last Friday, and made us a pleasant call.

You are always welcome at the original and only One-Price Store of H. Joseph Co.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight returned last Friday from a four week's visit with friends in Alpena and Bay City.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling go to Manistee, to-morrow, Friday morning, for a weeks visit with friends in that city.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

WANTED—A man, to work on a farm. Enquire of John Hanna, Register of Deeds.

Sheriff Chalker is busy this week, cutting hay on his farm in Maple Forest, to preserve it from the grasshoppers.

Sherwin Williams Paint is the best made, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

J. Wilson Staley, of Detroit, was visiting his parents and sisters, from Wednesday until Saturday, of last week.

Mrs. J. Staley, and two youngest daughters, will leave for Bay View, for their summer outing, to-morrow in rating.

The best Cents or Ladies \$2.00 Shoe on earth, at Claggett's. All the latest styles now in.

Mrs. J. K. Wright and daughter, Florence, went to Oden, last Saturday, for a six weeks' visit in that locality.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

Messrs. J. F. Hum, R. P. Forbes, A. Taylor and F. Calkins, of Gaylord, started down the river last Friday morning, for a week's fishing.

Gentlemen, save your money by buying your Pants and Shirts at Claggett's.

Messrs. R. P. Forbes, A. Taylor and J. F. Hum are down the river with friends from Gaylord and Vassar, after a heap of fun and fish.

If you need a Doctor go and get one, but if you want good Tea and Coffee, go to Claggett's.

FOR SALE—A Buckeye Mower, but little used; also a first class Fanning Mill. P. Aebli, Grayling, Mich.

John Woodburn, of Maple Forest, was a caller at this office, Saturday. He reports the crops fine, especially grasshoppers.

Claggett sells Rostrum Cereal, a substitute for Coffee, 100 cups for 15 cents.

Dr. N. H. Traver, of Lewiston, talks of moving to freer pastures. If he does there will be a fine opening for a Physician in that burg.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. DeWaele are enjoying a short visit from their daughter, Mrs. C. A. Campbell, of West Bay City.—Ros. News.

N. Michelson wants to buy 200 cattle from 6 months to a year old, to feed on his farm.

Chauncey Allen left Saturday for Grayling, where he has secured a position in the Sanderson House.—Ros. News.

Save all your tickets on Claggett's Silverware, as he has just ordered a car load from the factory, entirely new.

Dr. Insley was called to Roscommon last Sunday and yesterday, to look after some of Dr. Fraser's patients.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Why not supply your table with a Semi Porcelain 100 pieces Dinner Set. You can get it free, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every gallon warranted. For sale by Albert Kraus.

S. E. Odell (Papa) came up from the farm Saturday, to photograph our graduating class. He had a good subject and if it is not a fine picture it will be his fault.

All standing advertisements for the AVAVALANCHE must be in the office as early as Tuesday of the week of issue.

Grayling boys, especially graduates of our school always get to the front. Arthur Traver has been appointed clerk to the City Attorney of Detroit, at a salary of \$1,000.00.

Gold Medal Flour makes more and better bread than any other flour. Why not order a sack of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. F. E. Wolfe will accompany the Dr. to-morrow on his way to Detroit, as far as Metamora, where she will visit with her parents for a few days.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair, by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Waldemar Jensen is doing some of the finest jobs of painting ever done here. He proposes to stay, and is ready for the best class of inside finishing.

One Gallon of Sherwin Williams & Co's. Paint, properly applied, covers with two coats 300 or more square feet of suitable surface. For sale by S. H. & Co.

A. J. Rose came home, Saturday morning, the first time since the fire at St. Louis, which consumed his foundry and machine shop. He has decided to rebuild.

Joseph Burton caught a hot ball between the eyes, at the Lewiston game last Friday. He bled profusely, but four stitches closed the wound and he returned to see the game finished.

Miss Agnes Bates was numbered among the 253 graduates at the Ypsilanti State Normal Wednesday, and who has our thanks for a program with an invitation to attend the exercises. Miss Bates has been called to the principalship of the Elmwood avenue school at Traverse City.—Orengo Co. Herald.

Hon. A. D. Gillmore, Ex-Senator from Leawee County, was in town the first of the week, looking after his property.

The Lewiston Ball Club defeated the Grayling Club, last Friday, by two runs. The score standing 5 to 1. The game was a hot one, too hot for our boys.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Lutheran [Scandinavian] Church will give an Ice Cream Social at J. W. Sorenson's Ice Cream Parlors, on Friday Evening, July 17th. All are invited.

Auditor General Turner gave the printing of the tax lists in Montmorency county to the Republican, of Hillman. It is not much over a year old and has been suspended several times for want of support.

The W. R. C. want the loan of pictures of the old soldiers, and their wives, taken during the war, and of others, for the evening of their social. They will be taken good care of.

The Ogemaw Republican, another infant publication, which only appears semi-occasionally, has been designated as the paper in which the tax lists of Ogemaw county will appear.

Dr. Insley went to W. Branch, Tuesday, to assist Drs. Flynn and Glenn in amputating the limb of a young man at the thigh, who was injured in one of Dempsey's camps about two weeks ago.

Miss Grace Louise Williams, a cousin of Dr. W. M. Woodworth, of this place, was married yesterday, at her home in Sodus, N. Y., to Eli R. Sutton, Assistant Corporation Counsel, of Detroit.

Otis Hanna came near getting in trouble one day last week. In walking along a woods path he stepped so nearly into a bear trap as to spring it, but fortunately his foot was not caught. He has the trap.

The Auditor General seems to have a fondness for infant publications. Last year he gave the tax list to an expected sheet whose sex was unknown, and which still requires the aid of its putative parent at Lansing.

Perry Phelps, of Grayling, well known to most of our people, has just been granted a pension of \$12.00 a month, with arrears from June 75. This is another Pension obtained through the efforts of Congressman Crump.

The Grayling Ball Club defeated the Roscommon Club, by a score of 3 to 0, at Grayling last Saturday. Either the Grayling Club has greatly improved in playing, or Roscommon has merely an imitation of a club.—Lewiston Journal.

Grayling seems dark and gloomy, so much of its brightness is gone. Misses Bradshaw, Stark, Clark, McDougall, Starr and Howell left for their respective homes last Friday. Master Fred Alexander went to Caro with Miss Howell.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's mother, Monday, June 20th, Miss Lillie Larson and Ernie Sparks. Rev. R. L. Cope officiating. All of Grayling. The happy pair have gone to Illinois for a brief wedding trip, after which they will be "At Home" in this village.

A change from the regular Sunday evening service, at the M. E. Church, gave our people an interesting account of Rev. R. L. Cope's trip to the National E. L. Convention, at Chattanooga, last year, as well as his visits to the many historical battlefields in that section.

Who says hard times in Grayling. Banker John Staley has placed a Chickering Grand Piano in his house: price \$1000.00; and Geo. L. Alexander and L. S. Benson have each placed \$600.00 Chickering in their respective homes. These sales were made recently by H. A. Sage, travelling representative of the Whitney Marvin Piano Co., of Detroit.

The new solid vestibuled trains of the Cincinnati Short Line, the Michigan Central and C. H. & D., will be the finest North and South trains ever put in service by any line. The schedule time of these trains will reduce the trip to seven hours between Detroit and Cincinnati. Leave Detroit after dinner and take supper in Cincinnati.—Detroit Journal.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, -DR- PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins.

Chas. Paetzke, of Blaine, returned this morning from Detroit, where he has been working for some time.

Miss Agnes Bates returned from Ypsilanti, where she graduated, last Friday. She will teach in Traverse City the ensuing year.

Burt Newman caught a 17 pound catfish in the Muskegon, Tuesday, with a common hook and line. He thought he had a whale, but he didn't.

The delayed action of our School Board in engaging teachers for next year has resulted in the loss of Miss Clark from the primary room. She has accepted a position at Negaunee, at a material advance in salary. Her successor is not yet named and it will be hard to fill her place.

The alarm of fire called out our citizens yesterday, who found a small barn on the premises of Jacob Lightner in flames. May Lightner, a notorious character, known here for years as May Brown, was arrested for setting the fire. Her examination is fixed for nine o'clock this morning.

Miss Margie McDougal and her sister Mrs. A. W. Seed, left for Cass City, last Saturday. Miss McDougal has a flattering offer from Illinois, but has not yet decided whether she will teach next year or not, but she will be a citizen of the United States, having taken out the necessary papers here.

The necessity of having an opera house was never more clear than at commencement exercises, last Thursday evening. The M. E. Church could not have been more crowded, and there were numbers at the windows outside, while hundreds left without being able to get within hearing distance. The church was beautifully decorated, the class motto, "We can, because we think we can," showing finely above them all. The programme was completed to perfection; every part being so well sustained that equal praise is due. The class prophecy and class history each was filled with happy humor, and every essay and oration proved very careful preparation, and was well delivered. The chorus, of pupils, under the baton of Miss Starr, did excellently, and the orchestral music, directed by L. Fournier, was all that could be desired. Grayling has a right to be proud of her school, which now ranks with the best graded schools of the state. The reception which followed at the residence of Mrs. Hadley, was a very happy, informal affair. Light refreshments were served, and the graduates showered with congratulations enough to last them a long time.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

W. E. C. Picture Social.

The W. R. C. will give a Picture Social on Friday evening, July 11th, in their hall. We cordially invite all persons to come and purchase a picture, [for the evening, only] and get a good supper for 10 cents. Ice Cream and Cake will be served, extra. Table Committee, for Supper—Mrs. A. J. Wilcox, Mrs. A. L. Pond, Mrs. J. M. Jones, Miss A. Culver, Mrs. C. Eickhoff, Mrs. Dell Smith, Mrs. L. S. Benson, Mrs. J. C. Burton, Mrs. R. L. Cope, Mrs. A. H. Wisner, Mrs. H. C. Holbrook and Mrs. J. C. Hanson, Mrs. Ma whorter.

Committee for Ice Cream—Messdames, C. W. Wright, S. C. Knight, R. P. Forbes, C. P. Robinson, O. Parsons, J. K. Hanson, F. E. Wolfe, H. Trumley, W. S. Chalker.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

DR. J. A. ELLIS, DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in GOUPIL BUILDING, GRAYLING, MICH.

Public Notice.

On and after this date all girls and boys caught roaming about town, during all hours of the night, sniping flowers, or pulling pickets from fences, will be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Dated June 18th, 1896.

WM. S. CHALKER, SHERIFF.

Public Notice.

Contingent order No. 2 of the township of Maple Forest, dated the 1st day of June 1896, payable to John J. Niederer, the amount being \$13.25, is lost. The same is hereby cancelled, and payment thereof withheld.

Dated at Maple Forest this 6th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH CHARRON, Clerk.

J. J. NIEDERER, Sup.

ARCHIE HOWES, Treas.

## GREATER THAN EVER ARE THE BARGAINS

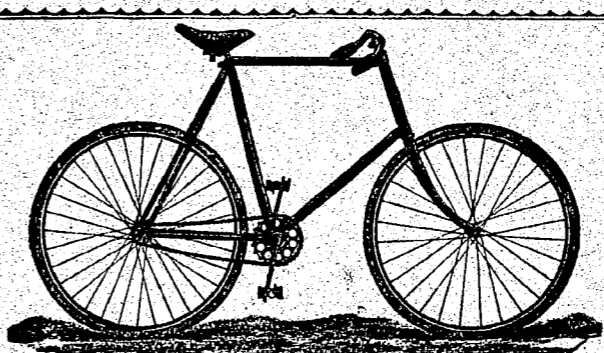
We will offer you. Come and see them.

No trouble to show Goods.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE

Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet HOUSE.



### THE 1896 VICTOR

Is the finest sample of bicycle construction ever offered to the public. Get the best while you are buying and save continual expense for repairs. No paid racing teams needed to boom Victor Bicycles. The Victor Hollow Crank Axle reduces friction to a minimum.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

## Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS,

Croquet Sets, and the most complete

Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

## LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

### MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:30 P. M.

4:55 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:45 A. M.

9:00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 5:00 P. M.

1:45 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation; arrives at Mackinaw 6:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

8:05 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 7:30 P. M., Detroit 11:15 P. M.

12:10 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:00 A. M., Detroit, 8:10 A. M.

12:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 5:35 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

### F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—8:05, \*7:22, 8:05, \*9:45, 11:30 A. M.; 12:25, 2:00, 3:45, 5:07, \*6:30, 8:00, \*10:12, P. M.

Bay City Depart—8:20, 7:00, \*8:40, 10:15, \*11:30 A. M.; 12:51, 2:00, \*3:30, \*5:50, 6:40, 8:05, \*9:00, P. M.

To Port Huron—8:20 A. M.; 5:30, 8:00 P. M.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:45 P. M., 8:00 P. M.

To Grand Rapids—4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

From Grand Rapids—12:30, 10:12 P. M.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 A. M.; \*6:20, \*9:00 P. M.

From Detroit—7:25 A. M.; 12:35, 5:07, \*10:12 P. M.

To Toledo—11:20 A. M.; 12:50, 10:00 P. M.

From Toledo—7:25 A. M.; 5:07, 10:12 P. M.

Chicago Express arrives—7:32 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 10:00 P. M.

Chicago Express leaves—7:00, 11:20 A. M., 10:00 P. M.

Milwaukee and Chicago—8:50 P. M.

Fullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains.

Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.

\*Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

## The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

For information and a free book write to

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

Oldest Bureau for securing patents and copyrights. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No family or man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year, \$1.00 six months. The first day of July, 1896, \$1.00. 361 Broadway, New York City.

PATENTS

Copyrights, Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Modesty Fee.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable by you, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address:

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan, ss. County of Crawford, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the first day of June, A. D. 1896, there will be sold at public auction, to-wit: the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, the first day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of said deceased, all the real estate of said deceased, to-wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and more particularly known and described as lots five (5) and six (6) of Block thirteen (13) of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, June 18th, 1896.

JOSEPH L. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

June 18—7w

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

—TAKE THE—



# Econo- Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.  
Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

**The Main Street & Dead Line.**  
Hill City, the county seat of Gresham County, in Western Kansas, is a very small place, but large enough to contain a feud that for deep hate and wild fury passes anything ever heard of in the wilds of Kentucky. The feud divides the town into two factions that do not meet day nor night. The rival factions center each about a leader, who is rich. On the one side is Pomeroy, on the other the McGills. The principal street of the town is the line between the two. No Pomeroyite ventures into the territory of the McGills, and no McGillite ever crosses into the Pomeroy region. This main street is a frequent battle ground, and many a fray has been waged there, with the town officers divided between the two contending parties.

**To Relieve the Strain on the Eyes.**  
A medical authority says that in the continued use of the eyes in such work as sewing, typesetting, bookkeeping, reading and studying, the saving point is in breaking off work at short intervals and looking around the room. This may be practiced every ten or fifteen minutes. By doing so the muscular tension is relieved, the eyes are rested and the blood supply becomes better.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

WHAT MRS. I. E. BRESSIE SAYS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world."

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors."

"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared a permanent loss of the mind."

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her."

"I began its use and gained rapidly. Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health."

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound."

"Yours in Health, Mrs. I. E. Bressie, Herculaneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."

## The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both of them humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.



MANY were the eccentricities of the recent disastrous cyclone in St. Louis. While stout buildings collapsed in the wild embrace of the storm, weak structures survived and remain to-day as though they never experienced a severe atmospheric disturbance than a gentle summer zephyr. One of the remarkable incidents of the fatal visitation was that of an infant which was

## PLEA FOR SIMPLICITY.

Ornamentation One of the Greatest Faults of American Architecture.

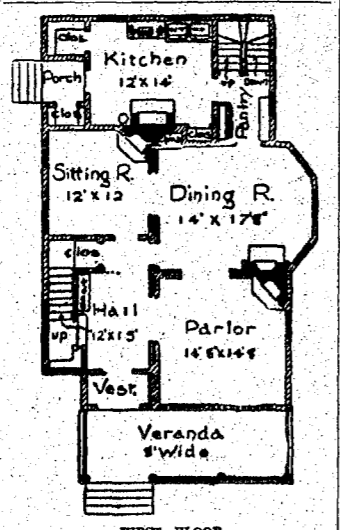
One of the greatest faults in American architecture, although hardly it is more to be noticed in the buildings of a past generation than those of the present, is a too profuse use of ornamentation.

Ornamentation may be beautiful in itself, and when applied to architecture may not offend the eye at the first glance, and yet as one lives within its presence, grows tireless and creates resentment. If one builds a house and its general lines are strong, he should insist, before everything else, on a freedom from petty details of ornamentation. There should be no tawdry cornices, flimsy brackets and spindle work. In design there may seem attractive, and may be deemed necessary to cover bare spaces of stone or wood; when they are in place, however, they prove a torment to the eye. In the matter of interior finish the same rule holds good. There cannot be too general regret at the passing of the honest handiwork in wood. The workman was an artisan. If not an artist, and he rarely being against good taste, everything being in keeping and general harmony of design. One must be chary. Now in the use of machine work, moldings and carvings are practically turned out by wholesale without regard to its particular use or location, and they frequent-



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

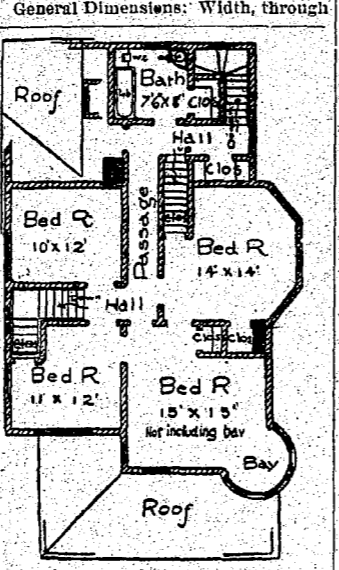
ly clash with themselves and surroundings. There should be plain casings and door panels, and no elaborate base boards if the best effects are to be obtained; in particular, one should guard against ornate mantels and the "built in corner" cabinets glittering with glass or mirrors. Plain walls give the best background for pictures, and artificial ailments virtually kill one's furniture, no matter how handsome it may be. The passing of the style of ornamental plaster work is matter for congratulation. A simple center piece for the chandelier, in a large room is permissible, if it is unobtrusive, but even this is not necessary. There is no longer any need for plaster cornices. These gather dust and dirt and consequently become unhealthy as well as ugly. The modern method of paper hanging covers the break between ceiling and side



walls, and furnishes an artistic substitute for the old-time cornices. There is a less need for the warnings over ornamentation at this time. Inasmuch as popular taste is steadily moving in the direction of rich and simple

effects. Every year brings a notable improvement in architectural style. We illustrate an attractive residence and describe its principal features as follows:

General Dimensions: Width, through



SECOND FLOOR.

sitting-room and dining-room, 31 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 53 feet.

Heights of Stories: Cellar, 7 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 7 feet.

Exterior Materials: Foundation, stone; first story, clapboards; second story, shingles and roof, shingles.

Interior Finish: Hard, white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining and sitting rooms. Double floor in first story with paper between; finished floor, soft wood. Trim in hall and vestibule, quartered oak. Main staircase, oak. Panel backs under windows in parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Chair-rail in dining-room. Bath-room and kitchen, wall-to-wall. Interior wood-work stained to suit owner and finished in hard oil.

Colors: Clapboards, seal brown. Trim, including water table, corner

boards, cornices, casings, bands, veranda posts and rails, outside blinds, rain conductors, etc., chocolate. Outside doors finished with hard oil. Sash-cases, Pompeian red. Veranda floor and ceiling and all brickwork, buff. Wall shingles dipped in and brushed with light sienna stain. Roof shingles dipped in and brushed-coated dark red stain.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. One room finished in attic; space for two more. Attractive main staircase. Sliding doors connect hall and parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Attractive circular bay in second story.

Cost: \$3,400, not including mantels, range or heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Copyright, 1898.

John Stetson.

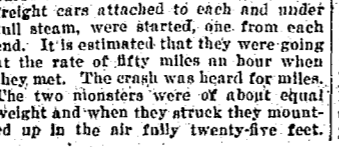
The late John Stetson, the shrewd but illiterate theatrical manager of whom so many stories are told, once had a business manager under him whose name was Sharp. One day Stetson came around to the theater and saw a big sign in front of the door that said: "Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock, sharp!" "Hello!" said Stetson, "seems to me that fellow's putting on pretty big airs. Take that sign in and put out one: 'Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. Stetson.' I'm running this theater."

The Kralfys were playing an engagement at the Globe Theater, in Boston once, and had managed to secure the insertion in their contract of a clause providing that "extras" should be provided for by the house. Thus it happened that while the receipts for the first night were nearly \$6,000, Stetson's share came to just \$6.50. He accepted this without a murmur, but took his vengeance by heading his advertisement in all the Sunday papers with the announcement in large type: "Positively the Last Appearance of the Kralfys at the Globe Theater Forever and Ever."

The boys report that more men than ever are being killed in the late dime novels.

## RAILROAD COLLISION MADE A PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

Unique Show Given at Columbus, Ohio.—Engines Under a Full Head of Steam Dash Into Each Other.



At Columbus, Ohio, twenty-five thousand people saw two monster locomotives deliberately put in terrific collision. The collision was arranged by the Hooking Valley Railroad Company as a means of drawing people to their new park. The machines were old-fashioned and worn out. Neither had been used for some time and both were early candidates for the scrap pile. A small expense put them in safe condition for the purpose. A special side track a mile long had been prepared and the locomotives, with four old freight cars attached to each and under full steam, were started, one from each end. It is estimated that they were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour when they met. The crash was heard for miles. The two monsters were of about equal weight and when they struck they mounted up in the air fully twenty-five feet.

one of the finest in the nation, was turned into ruin. But while monuments crumbled and giant trees were uprooted or snapped asunder a weak, thatched-roofed summer garden remained unharmed. All around it trees were broken down and swept away, yet not a handful of thatch from its roof was removed. There were many other yagaries of the storm in and around St. Louis, but these incidents and illustrations give a good idea of its truly wonderful operation.

boards, cornices, casings, bands, veranda posts and rails, outside blinds, rain conductors, etc., chocolate. Outside doors finished with hard oil. Sash-cases, Pompeian red. Veranda floor and ceiling and all brickwork, buff. Wall shingles dipped in and brushed with light sienna stain. Roof shingles dipped in and brushed-coated dark red stain.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrances and concrete floor. One room finished in attic; space for two more. Attractive main staircase. Sliding doors connect hall and parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Attractive circular bay in second story.

Cost: \$3,400, not including mantels, range or heater. The estimate is based on New York prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

Copyright, 1898.

John Stetson.

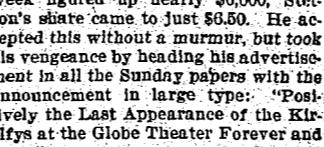
The late John Stetson, the shrewd but illiterate theatrical manager of whom so many stories are told, once had a business manager under him whose name was Sharp. One day Stetson came around to the theater and saw a big sign in front of the door that said: "Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock, sharp!" "Hello!" said Stetson, "seems to me that fellow's putting on pretty big airs. Take that sign in and put out one: 'Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. Stetson.' I'm running this theater."

The Kralfys were playing an engagement at the Globe Theater, in Boston once, and had managed to secure the insertion in their contract of a clause providing that "extras" should be provided for by the house. Thus it happened that while the receipts for the first night were nearly \$6,000, Stetson's share came to just \$6.50. He accepted this without a murmur, but took his vengeance by heading his advertisement in all the Sunday papers with the announcement in large type: "Positively the Last Appearance of the Kralfys at the Globe Theater Forever and Ever."

The boys report that more men than ever are being killed in the late dime novels.

## RAILROAD COLLISION MADE A PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

Unique Show Given at Columbus, Ohio.—Engines Under a Full Head of Steam Dash Into Each Other.



At Columbus, Ohio, twenty-five thousand people saw two monster locomotives deliberately put in terrific collision. The collision was arranged by the Hooking Valley Railroad Company as a means of drawing people to their new park. The machines were old-fashioned and worn out. Neither had been used for some time and both were early candidates for the scrap pile. A small expense put them in safe condition for the purpose. A special side track a mile long had been prepared and the locomotives, with four old freight cars attached to each and under full steam, were started, one from each end. It is estimated that they were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour when they met. The crash was heard for miles. The two monsters were of about equal weight and when they struck they mounted up in the air fully twenty-five feet.

The freight cars piled up in a wreck under them and the wreck of the engines fell back upon them, a hissing, smoking mass. Dummy brakemen and engineers had been placed on the trains to make it all the more realistic, and many women fainted, supposing they were real men and could not get off. As the clouds of dust and steam obscured the wreck there was a tremendous shout, then, when the escaping steam subsided the people clamored over the wreckage and every loose piece of iron that could be found was carried away as a relic. Kinetic and other views of the wreck were taken by experts. Chief Clerk Thomas Peck, of the general ticket agent's office was the victim of the only accident. A bolt from the wrecked engine flew about 200 yards to where he was standing and striking him on the leg, breaking it in two places.

## A POSTMASTER'S WIFE

A LEEDS WOMAN WHO ASTONISHED HER FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

Near to Death, but Restored So Completely that She Has Been Accepted by a Life Insurance Company as a Good Risk.

From the Journal, Leavenworth, Mo.

A bright little woman, forty years of age, from her household duties, dropped into a chair before the writer and talked with enthusiasm about her snapping black eyes.

The people in the pretty village of Leeds Center, Mo., have watched with some interest the restoration to complete health of Mrs. W. L. Francis, wife of the postmaster. So general were the comments on this interesting case that the writer who visited Mrs. Francis and learned from her the statements regarding her troubles and her subsequent restoration, therefrom are entirely true. That others may be benefited by her experience, Mrs. Francis has consented to allow her story to appear in print.

"If there is anything on earth I dread more than another," she said, "it is to see my name in the papers. But in this case I conquer my repugnance and give publicly the same credit to the savior of my life as I would to one who had dragged me from death by a hair's breadth. In fact, I have extolled my preserver so enthusiastically and unreservedly, have sought out sufferers and recommended the remedy so, many friends and acquaintances that already my neighbors familiarly call me, 'Pink Pills Francis'."

But really, my recovery is something that I cannot wonder at. I know that there are so many testimonials of medicine in the papers nowadays that people do not pay as much heed as formerly, but I do wish folks who are suffering would remember that what I say comes right from the heart of a woman who feels that she had a new lease of happy life given to her.

"Eleven years ago I was afflicted with nervous prostration. My existence until two years ago was one of dragging misery. Anyone in the village will tell you of my condition. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements. During all these sorry months and years I was under the care of this doctor and that, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was so weak that I could not even get up stairs. I was so exhausted from my pains and month after month I grew weaker. I was able to undertake only the lightest household work, and even then I could perform it only by slow and careful movements.

## AN "OUT-OF-DATE" COUPLE.

We are "so out of date," they say,  
Ned and I;  
We love in an old-fashioned way,  
Long since gone by.  
He says I am his helpmate true,  
In everything,  
And I—well, I will own to you  
He is my king.

We met in no romantic way  
"Twixt 'glow and gloom."  
He wooed me on a winter day  
And in a room.  
Yet, through life's hours of stress and  
storm,  
When griefs befall,  
Love kept our small home-corner  
warm,  
And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife—  
But let that pass;  
Perhaps we view the dual life  
Through roseate glass;  
Even if the prospect be not bright,  
We hold it true.  
The heaviest burdens may grow light  
When shared by two.

Upon the gilded scroll of fame,  
Emblazoned fair,  
I can not hope to read the name  
I proudly bear;  
But, happy in their even flow,  
The years glide by.  
We are behind the times, we know,  
Ned and I.

—Chambers' Journal.

## WEDDING GIFTS.

"Pouch Presents!" said the Old Married Man to the bridegroom. "Don't think you'll get what you want. I'll tell you my experience.

"As the time for our marriage drew near I used to call at the house every available evening and whisper confidentially to the curly head which exactly fitted my shoulder that I was the luckiest fellow on earth. On one occasion Agnes sighed and murmured dreamily that that was just what she felt.

"That was on the 5th.  
"On the 12th I stopped in a minute at noon to see if she loved me as much as at 11.15 the night before. She replied that she did—that love was unalterable—but that she must hurry upstairs now or the dressmaker would get her skirt fluted instead of organ-piped.

"On the 14th the presents began to arrive—also the relatives. It became an unsatiable problem which of the two were more numerous. Aggie had cousins once removed, I had several uncles and aunts. All were well; in fact, it was a curious coincidence that we were the only poor branches on our respective family trees. I was in an insurance office—no insurance, no life insurance—and when I had communicated to her the news of my recent promotion she had promptly declared 'in the face of her family's unaccountable preference for Henry Walker (who was not so good a fellow as I by any manner of means) that to be Mrs. Joseph Lounsbury and live in a small house on a very small income and bliss was precisely her ideal of existence. So we were not marrying as a speculation; nevertheless, since marriage comes so seldom in one's life, we had hopes that our moneyed relatives would do the handsome thing.

"They did. First came a complete set of knives, forks and spoons in a polished wood case. They were from the cousin Aggie had been named for. 'Such a sensible present!' said her mother; 'they will last a lifetime.'

"Yes, said I, 'it will take us a good while to wear all those out two at a time.'

"Don't you suppose we're ever going to entertain any company, Joe?" asked the girl of my affection, tapping me on the cheek with one of the forks.

"The same name, I had a note from her, saying: 'Dearest Joe, you ought to see the lovely after dinner coffee spoons Second Cousin Milly has sent—no two alike. Orange plush case. Isn't it exciting? Don't tell, dear, but I almost wish they'd been something else, for I think some of the girls are going to give me spoons.' The rest of this letter was not interesting to you."

"This was the beginning of an avalanche of spoons—Charley Oak spoons, nutmeg spoons, soldiers' monument spoons, with spoons, bust spoons, portrait spoons (I called these last 'our picture gallery, and suggested that they should be framed in ribbons and hung up in the parlor). One of our friends sent a pair of salted-almond spoons, hoping that we would exchange them if they were duplicated, but it turned out that those were the only ones we had. The sugar spoons were all marked. There were five of them.

"It is a time-honored custom in our office when one of us is married for the rest to 'combine' and buy a picture; and you could generally tell what year a man's wedding came off by a glance at his parlor wall. Williams, who was married in '84, had 'Far Away', Brown's, a few years later, was 'The Three Fates'. Ours was, of course, the latest thing out. It had a silver frame.

"As the days went by and pieces of silver piled up on us I was more than once reminded of the couple whose courtship was conducted in Brown-ing, and who were fitted out by their admiring friends with a Brown-ing tea set, with quotations around the edge. 'Oh, the little more, and how much it is!' The Fords had a run on china, but a good deal of it got broken the first year. The Smiths' specialty was etchings; they had enough for every room in the house—only, they never had a home; they have boarded ever since they were married. Finally the climax came, when my old Uncle John sent us a solid silver tea set. I hadn't expected anything from him, unless perhaps a Bible or a Webster's Thesaurus, for he didn't give anything away. Aggie was getting too tired to be very enthusiastic, but her mother was delighted, and it was no use thinking that I would just as soon have had the money.

"This makes 103, dear—nine more than Susie Fish said, said her sister.

"One hundred and two," said Aggie.

"No, dear, 103—102 came this morning."

"Oh, I know I shall never get this list right!" exclaimed Aggie, diving for her blank book.

"Look out, or you'll be handing that book to the parson for a prayer-book," said I.

"Wouldn't be a bit surprised," she answered, smiling; Aggie could smile when she was tired.

"Well, we were married. A man breathes easier when it's over with. 'But, Aggie,' I said, as the carriage door slammed on us, 'if it ever happens to us again, let's leave out the heathen superstitions.'

"I know it," said Aggie. 'I begged them not, but they would smuggle some in. See any in your hair?'

"Some in your hat brim," I brushed her off, and she seized the newspaper. I had carefully brought along to look like an old married man, and conjured with it a minute, holding it out by an improvised handle. 'Here,' she said, 'the very children in kindergarten know how to make paper dustpans—now brush the carriage seat.' When we got out I gave the hackman a dustpanful of rice with a bill on top. 'There, burn it,' said I.

"Did you see him chortle in his joy?" said Aggie, giggling; 'Joe, do you feel like a married couple?'

"Lots," said I.

"Our ten days in Washington had only one bogle—the blank book. Aggie said she must finish her notes. All I could do was to sit by and fret, and put on the stamps; and she told me I hindered her more than I helped, and she was awfully glad to have me around, it made her feel better.

"We began housekeeping in a cheerful way in a little house on a new street. It was something like to come home to one's own dinner table. We had so much silver that it looked funny with our plain china—nobody had given us a lot of ice-cream sets and things. I tell you marriage is a lottery when it comes to wedding presents. I liked seeing Aggie's face in the sugar bowl, though. Every night the little maid (imported to live up to the spoons) brought them and all the rest upstairs on a tray, and we packed them away in the chest we had made, and a pretty penny it cost, with its combination lock, which went into the end of the closet where nobody could get at it. One night we came home at 12 from a reception, and as we stole upstairs not to wake the sleeping handmaid, Aggie so sleepy herself that she tripped on her wedding gown and I had to hold her, we came upon the whole array on the floor outside our door.

"Isn't it imposing? so safe," said I, but Aggie said, desperately, 'I shan't be anything about going out evenings any more if I've got to put that silver away after I get home.'

"Let it stay there."

"Oh, I can't. Mamma thinks we're so careless. We don't appreciate things enough. She says, if any one had given her such elegant things when she was married she wouldn't have dared to close her eyes."

"Take more than that to keep my eyes open." But I helped Agnes to shove the tray under a chair, and drape the train of her wedding dress over it.

"What on earth are you doing, Aggie?" I asked, on coming in for dinner one day. All I could see was one foot and a skirt ruffle in the closet.

"Aggie scrambled up enough to catch me round my knee. 'Oh, Joe, I'm so glad you've come!'

"What is it? You're ready to cry."

"That's what I like about you; you don't have to be explained to. Henry Walker wouldn't have known I felt like crying if I'd screamed it at him."

"That made me feel pretty good (though dinner wasn't ready). 'But what?'

"It's the silver! I came up to change the forks and spoons so they should get worn alike, and I've shut the paper with the combination in the chest, and I can't remember what it was."

"I got down beside her. It was hotter than Mexico in that closet. I turned and tried the lock. 'Do keep your fingers out of the way, they'll ride in back of my neck.' No good. 'Well, I guess we'll use the old forks today,' said I. 'I don't believe they'll fade away yet awhile.'

"Oh, I'm so sorry—but they're every one shut up in that chest! So we laughed. What else was there to do? It was so funny when Dening came home with me to tea—we'd asked him some days before. It wouldn't have been funny with some girls. The table looked principally white china, and the kitchen knives and fork didn't go down. Ever cut omelet with a pewter spoon? It is great.

"It wasn't quite so funny when three hot days had gone by and we had nearly smothered sojourning in the closet, and no news of the combination. 'Don't tell mamma!' pleaded my wife. I began to think I should have to call in a locksmith, when one evening Aggie startled me by jumping out of bed crying. 'I've got it! I've got it!'

"Got what—a nightmare?"

"I've got the combination! I've been working on it all the time, and it just came to me in my sleep. Get light up, Joe, and hold the light, and you don't set anything on fire." In another two minutes the front of the front of the chest fell down, and behold our household gods! If anybody wants to steal them between now and daylight, they can, that's all, said Aggie; 'but I'm not going to shut that lock again to-night for nobody!'

"In the fall there was a burglar scare about town, and Agnes's mother came over and gave her a lecture upon locking the windows. She said we really ought to have a burglar alarm. To please her I had one put in. Election night I went down to town, telling Aggie not to sit up for me, for I should wait for the returns. It was 1 o'clock when I opened the front door very softly, not to disturb Agnes. Br-r-r-r-ke-plunk! I had forgotten the alarm.

"Before I had time to say a word or even turn down my coat collar, my wife appeared at the head of the stairs. She pointed a pistol at me. Her hair hung loose, and she was in her—well, never mind; but she looked distractingly pretty.

"If you come one step further I'll fire!" she cried.

"It's Joe, Agnes," said I, meekly. "I don't believe it! Take off your hat!"

"I took it off and made her a low bow. 'Don't shoot your husband, he's doing the best he can.'

"Agnes laughed hysterically. 'Oh, Joe, I was so frightened.'

"And to think you should point a pistol at your own husband!"

"It wasn't loaded, Joe."

"Agnes Lounsbury," said I, 'do you mean to say you were so rash as to aim at me with a pistol that wasn't loaded?'

"It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

"But I shouldn't have fired it, anyway, it wasn't cocked."

"Well, this ends the watchman burglar alarm business," said I. 'We've had about as much of it as we want. To-morrow we'll decide what silver we want to use every day, and the rest shall go down to the bank.'

"We're able to breathe now. The silver stand on the sideboard, and as yet nobody has carried it off. If they do, Agnes's mother will say she expected it, for we aren't the careful people they used to be in her generation. Once in a while Aggie quarrels with me because some dish or other that would make a show for company is at the bank, and I don't see my way clear to bring it home under my arm. 'You can have them all home and trust to luck if you'd rather,' I say.

"I'd rather they were at the bank, because then I should have them, you know."

"Don't see it," said I; 'but it's just as you say.'

"When our anniversary came around we had a present and a note from one of Agnes's elderly friends. The note ran this way:

"My dear Mrs. Lounsbury: We send you our best congratulations on your anniversary. My husband will have his little joke you know; and as some one told him that the Lounsburies had so much silver given them on their wedding, that it was a positive embarrassment to him, he says you ought to be ashamed of being such plutocrats at your age, while the older generation has not even accumulated souvenir spoons, and sends you this little gift to remind you of the fact—"

"Oh, Joe! it's silver!" for I had pinched a hole in the paper. 'No, it isn't, no, it isn't, it's plaited. We can keep it. It's a pudding dish, or for oysters, you know. How kind, and plaited, too. It didn't cost much, Joe, did it?'

"A few dollars, I should think."

"How good! Perhaps even less, Joe?"

"Perhaps so; it's rather light weight."

"Isn't it delightful? We'll have some oysters in it to-morrow night, and ask them over to tea."

"I should feel dreadfully to have that taken," I heard her murmur that evening.

"What for?"

"Because it's such a comfort to have one thing that you don't care whether it's stolen or not."

"You're getting sleepy, Aggie. But I know one thing that 'goes on, goes on forever.'"

"What?"

"Our storage rent. I reckon in a few years we'll have paid for the whole outfit, and then we'll fetch it home and keep open house for burglars with a clean conscience."

"Don't be ridiculous, Joe," said my wife.

## A Terrible Revenge.

John Ferris, the veteran stage driver, who in the early '50's drove the stage on the overland route between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, in relating some of his interesting experiences to a group of friends the other day, told this story, to which the New York World gives credence:

"The small-pox outbreak among the Comanche Indians in the year of 1855," he said, "caused a stir throughout the Western country. I carried the first news of that devastating plague to the outside world. I was making one of my trips, when I stopped at a small trading post on the Neosho River. Great excitement prevailed because of an outbreak of small-pox among the Indians, who thickly populated that section. Hundreds of the redskins had died.

"Small-pox had up to that time been an unknown disease among these Indians, and the outbreak was the result of one of the most terrible schemes of revenge I have ever seen recorded. In the spring of 1855 two young men, whose names I have forgotten, went out to the plains for the purpose of spending a few months. The object of the trip was for the benefit of the health of one of them. They reached Council Grove and resolved to remain there a short time. They decided to get a taste of buffalo hunting. They left Council Grove early one morning on a two weeks' hunt. They were mounted on good horses, which soon attracted the covetous eyes of straggling bands of Indians.

"On the third day they came upon a large herd of buffalo and had an exciting chase. The invalid young man killed one of the animals and had dismounted to view his prize when a big, strapping Indian rode out of a clump of trees, shot the white man and scalped him. The companion of the murdered man saw the horrible crime, and thinking that a similar fate awaited him, put spurs to his horse and headed for Council Grove. He was closely pursued by the Indian. The white man escaped and reached Council Grove in an exhausted condition. The companion of the murdered man vowed to have vengeance upon the whole tribe for the foul deed which one of the members had committed, and he kept his vow.

"He returned to his home and learned that the hospital there contained several cases of small-pox. He made the acquaintance of one of the attendants of the hospital, and induced the latter to sell him a number of blankets which had been used to cover the small-pox patients. He then boxed the blankets and shipped them to Council Grove. He went out and distributed them among the Indians. The disease spread rapidly and they died by the score.

"The young man who brought out and distributed the blankets remained at Council Grove until he saw the outbreak of small-pox fairly started, and then returned to his home. The United States Government set on foot an investigation as to the cause of the outbreak, and it was discovered to lie in the blankets brought from the East. A large reward was offered for the arrest of the young man, but he left the country as soon as he found that he was wanted. He never returned, so far as I know."

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

It has recently been discovered that soapuds will answer the same purpose as oil in the midst of a storm at sea. The captain of the Scandia chanced recently to run short of the latter requisite, and betthought him of dissolving a large quantity of soap in water, which he forthwith discharged over the bows of the vessel. The effect was instantaneous.

## HOW CUBA'S PATRIOTS RULE

THE MEN WHO SWAY THE DESTINIES OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Typical Episodes of the Rebellion—A Crisis Coming—Filibuster Law—What Diplomats Say.

Before very long the government of the Cuban Republic will be in a position to ask the recognition of its belligerency by foreign powers from every standpoint of international law. Heretofore, as is well known, the insurgents have had no capital in the accepted meaning of the word. To be even a belligerent, as the expression is understood in diplomacy, a power must hold at least one seaport or metropolis. The insurgents expect soon to be in possession of at least two sea coast towns in Cuba. It will then be impossible for their government to remain unrecognized in either Europe or America.

The revolutionary government of Cuba was organized at Camaguey, on September 19, 1895. The president of the Republic, Senor Salvador Cisneros, is the ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, who formally renounced his title of nobility when he joined the revolution in 1898 and lost his estate which was then confiscated by the Spanish government.

The secretary of war is Mario G. Menocal, a very young man who was born in the province of Matanzas. He was formerly the assistant secretary of war. Rafael Ponce de Leon is the minister for foreign affairs, or secretary of state, as we would say. The interior department is under the charge of



RAFAEL PORTUONDO, Foreign Affairs.



MARIO G. MENOCAL, War.



SALVADOR CISNEROS, President.



SANTIAGO GARCIA CANIZARES, Interior.



SEVERO PINA, Treasury.

Senor Canizares, a highly educated and much respected native of Remedios. He has written several works on Cuba. Severo Pina has the difficult treasury portfolio. He hails from Santa Spiritu and has given up a small fortune to the cause. Every officer of this young government is perpetually on the move. Life has few pleasures for them just now. The Cuban flag contains one star for the island and five bars to represent the departmental divisions.

B. J. Guerra, Treasurer of the Junta, has received several numbers of the first paper published in Cuba in behalf of the independence of the island. It is called El Cubano Libre (The Free Cuban).

The place of publication does not appear anywhere on the paper, and Mr. Guerra says that the editorial staff and the entire printing outfit are part of Gomez's army, and that the paper is published at whatever place they may happen to be.

One thing seems true, and that is that the course of the United States Government with regard to the Cuban question is destroying its prestige with the Cuban party. The same talk that was reported from Honolulu, of looking to England to take the island under her shield, is heard in Havana. That some strong power willing to give Cuba peace, with wise laws and a popular form of government, must ultimately succeed Spain in power here seems not to admit of doubt. Cuba is resolved to separate from Spain, and the time will surely come when she will carry out that resolution. Her destiny is annexation to the United States, or such political relations with it as will amount to the same thing.

Geographical and economic conditions impel irresistibly to this solution, and political and social conditions on the island make it the only wise consummation for Cuba herself. Spain, in her pride in her sentimental passion for the heirloom which costs her so much treasure and blood to keep, will fight against it in vain. She might as well seek to stay the tide of years. The independence of Cuba, unprotected by the United States, would prove disastrous. Conservative Cubans know this, and they divide only on sentimental grounds. Part of them cling to the Government of their fathers and look to Spain to establish home rule in Cuba. The far greater part, educated in the United States, enamored of Democratic government and convinced of the wisdom of the American system, turn to the United States for the same boon. Even those who honestly seek independence as an ultimate condition know its dangers, and would found a republic with limited suffrage in which the ruling class would be determined by educational and property requirements.

The danger involved in independence is made clear by these facts: Of 1,500,000 people there are 500,000 blacks and 1,000,000 whites. The whites are divid-

ed into bitterly hostile classes—an overwhelming majority of native born Cubans who have lived for years in resentful subjection, and a minority of Spaniards, who have dominated and plucked the majority. The political ideas are in extreme opposition. Rancorous politics have engendered bitterness between them. The majority of the white are countrymen, who, whatever may be their native intelligence, are without that education which ought to be the basis of independent self-government. Very many of them are victims of poverty in a land abounding in the sources of richness. Vast areas of land are in the hands of a few men, who enjoy great wealth. Associated with them in interest are the blacks. A people whose freedom has come to them since the negroes of the United States were set free, there exists here practically the same social and political problems that exist in the Southern States. With freedom they have the right of entry with the whites to public places on equal footing, but they do not assert it. There is a social dead line between the races in the town. In the country it is not so marked. Their mutual interests draw whites and blacks together.

It needs but the statement of these facts to reveal the dangers that beset independent self-government of Cuba. Even the Spanish party would welcome annexation to the United States rather than a political state in which they would be placed at the mercy of a people suddenly raised to political power from a condition of political suppression.

It is in the power of the United States to determine the future of Cuba. It is

things, the island falling into ruin as the result of a conflict which of necessity cannot end except with the ending of the conditions which have bred it.

The situation in Pinar del Rio Province is appalling. In addition to the horrors of barbarous warfare waged by Spain, famine and pestilence threaten.

San Cristobal is overcrowded with people who have fled from the country. Families in the town share their homes with these refugees. One man had eight families under his roof.

People are living in corridors and even under the trees in the plaza, while some are building palm leaf shelters wherever they can find a few feet of vacant ground.

A commission was sent to Havana to seek Government assistance for these poor people, but the commission has returned, bringing word from Gen. Weyler that the government can do nothing for them.

Day after day Maceo's hands have been riding through the country, driving the people from their homes and applying the torch.

"To the trenches or to the mountains!" is the cry. "This land must remain clear. You must be with us or with Spain."

By "the trenches" is meant the towns in actual possession of the Spanish. On the southern coast of Pinar del Rio the Spaniards hold but six towns, which are surrounded by fences of iron rails and ditches, with forts at intervals. Nearly all the other towns have been burned, some actually wiped out of existence. Some thirty have been destroyed by the insurgents, while a few smaller towns have been destroyed by the Spanish troops on the same plea as the insurgents urge—that they offer shelter to the enemy.

A Spanish column came into San Cristobal a few days ago bringing a load of Singer sewing machines and some bags of clothing. The troops claimed to have captured an insurgent camp. As the Spaniards made no boast of any combat the general impression is that they raided a town.

The Spanish columns are in action in Pinar del Rio all the time. Gen. Serrano Altamira returned after a five days campaign, with a great many of his men missing.

A farmer going on horseback to his potato patch, near Santa Cruz, fell in with a squad of insurgents. Being ordered to tell where he was bound, he said he was going after some sweet potatoes, which was the truth. He was told to go on, and the insurgents continued their way.

For some reason the farmer became frightened and turned back, again meeting the insurgents. When asked if he had not come from San Cristobal, he replied that he had. Then some one recognized him as the man who a short time before said he was going for potatoes. He was denounced as a spy and a hasty trial was held.

The frightened man failed to give a clear account of himself and he was hanged.

These, in brief are typical instances of the present state of things in unhappy Cuba.

In an elaborate publication issued by the War Department regarding the military strength of the powers of the world, a chapter is devoted to Spain's forces at home, her army of operations in Cuba and her military resources. Some of the attaches of the Spanish Legation in Washington take exception to a chapter in regard to the army of operations in Cuba and it may be that when the publication is received and considered in Madrid, the Spanish Government may have something to say about it to the United States.

According to the publication, Spain has now in Cuba 118,730 men, of whom 20,000 sailed from Spain on February 12, 1896, and composed the ninth expedition. The eighth expedition consisting of 6,317 men, sailed in December last.

# CRAWFORD CO. & ALANCKE.

## SUPPLEMENT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JULY 2, 1896.

### REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, of Crawford County, Michigan.

Regular Session, June 22d, 1896.

At a regular session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Crawford, commenced and held at the Court House in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 22d day of June 1896.

Roll called. Present: Charles Kellogg, of Ball. F. F. Hoessli, of Blaine. A. Emory, of Center Plains. Geo. W. Comer, Grayling. I. H. Richardson, of South Branch. J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest. W. Stewart, of Beaver Creek. Charles Harber, of Frederic. Thomas Wakeley, of Grove. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair. Moved by Sup. Kellogg, that the bills, as read by the Clerk, excepting the bills of Game Warden McCormick and Dr. Insley, be referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Amended by Supervisor Niederer to have the diphtheria bills kept separate from the others, and acted on separately.

Vote called on amendment, and carried. Original motion voted on as amended, and carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the request of David McCormick by his counsel, Joseph Patterson, for a hearing, in regard to his claim as County Game Warden, as audited at the last session of this Board, be granted, and that the time for said hearing be set for June 23d, at 9 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the assessment rolls of the several supervisors be placed in the hands of the Committee on Equalization. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Richardson that a list of all lands that have been bid off to the state in this county for a consecutive period of three years, or more, be secured for the use of this Board. Yeas and Nays called; whole Board voting Yeas.

Moved by Supervisor Richardson that the Board adjourn until tomorrow, at 9 o'clock a. m. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,  
CHAIRMAN.  
J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 22d, 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the petition for fish shutes be placed in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means, for consideration and report. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the bills, as read by the Clerk, be placed in the hands of the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, June 23d, 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Public Acts of 1891, page 44, provides that each supervisor shall add up each of the columns of their respective rolls, enumerating the numbers of acres of land, and the value of the real estate and personal property so assessed, so as to show the aggregate of each by examining the rolls. We find that some of the supervisors have not fully complied with this act, and we therefore recommend that the rolls be returned to the respective supervisors for correction. Signed.

GEO. COMER,  
I. H. RICHARDSON,  
J. J. NIEDERER,  
Com. on Equalization.

Moved by Sup. Kellogg that the report of the Committee on Equalization be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 23d, 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Barber that the bill of D. McCormick, for \$140.00 be allowed as charged. Yeas and Nays called.

Yeas—Blaine, Grayling, Maple Forest, Beaver Creek, Frederic, Grove. Nays—Ball, Center Plains, South Branch. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Comer that the Board adjourn till tomorrow, at 8 o'clock a. m. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 24th, 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present. Sup. Wakeley in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Sup. Hoessli, that the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts of all bills, other than the diphtheria bills, be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, June 24th, 1896.  
To the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Claims and Accounts respectfully submit the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts, as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same:

No.	Charged.	Allowed.
1. J. W. Hartwick	\$11.48	\$11.48
2. R. McElroy	16.65	16.65
3. Wm. S. Chalker	116.90	116.90
4. A. Kraus	1.84	1.84
5. Ihling Bros & Ev.	10.26	10.26
6. R. McElroy	2.00	2.00
7. G. J. Tuttle	4.00	4.00
8. Grayling News	3.50	3.50
9. P. E. Johnson	0.30	0.30
10. Kalamazoo Pub. Co.	0.54	0.54
11. Wilson Hickey	9.00	9.04
12. O. Palmer	18.40	18.40
13. U. J. Shirts	3.00	3.00
14. Braden & Forbes	4.43	4.43
15. John Leece	75	75
16. J. H. Haggerty	1.50	1.50
17. Nels Munson	1.95	1.95
18. H. S. Merrill	.75	.75

CHAS. BARBER, }  
ALEX. EMORY, } Com.  
GEO. COMER, }

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts as to diphtheria cases be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

To the Board of Supervisors for the County of Crawford.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Claims and Accounts respectfully submit the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the several amounts as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw orders for the same:

No.	Charged.	Allowed.
1. L. Fournier	\$ 6.15	\$ 6.15
2. L. Fournier	2.25	2.25
3. Miss Mulvey	42.00	42.00
4. Davis Pharmacy	13.28	13.28
5. Dr. S. N. Insley	6.00	6.00
6. W. T. Lewis	18.00	18.00
7. Davis Pharmacy	6.30	6.30
8. W. T. Lewis	9.67	9.67
9. W. T. Lewis	8.28	8.28
10. Dr. F. E. Wolfe	87.00	87.00
11. Chas. F. Kelley	13.74	13.74
12. Chas. F. Kelley	3.81	3.81
13. Chas. F. Kelley	3.89	3.89
14. Park Davis & Co.	7.11	7.11
15. Park Davis & Co.	4.57	4.57
16. Dr. F. E. Wolf	29.25	29.25

CHAS. BARBER, }  
ALEX. EMORY, } Com.  
GEO. COMER, }

Moved by Sup. Comer that the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, in regard to fish shutes, be accepted and adopted. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas—Messrs. Kellogg, Hoessli, Comer, Richardson, Niederer, Stewart, Barber and Wakeley. Nays, Mr. Emory. Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

The undersigned Committee on Ways and Means have examined the dam across the Au Sable River, in Grayling township, and we find it necessary to have a fish shute built in said dam, according to the law. We recommend the same to be built and the application of the several freeholders be approved of.

W. STEWART, }  
CHAS. E. KELLOGG, } Com.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION, JUNE 24th, 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair.

Moved by Supervisor Kellogg that the Board adjourn until 4 o'clock, to give the Committee on Equalization time to complete their report. Motion carried.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Moved by Supervisor Hoessli that J. J. Niederer act as temporary chairman. Motion carried.

Moved by Supervisor Emory that the bill of Dr. Insley be taken into consideration. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Barber that the bill of Dr. Insley be allowed as audited by the Board of Health of the township of Grayling, at \$48.35; all previous action thereto is hereby rescinded. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Emory that the Board adjourn till tomorrow at 8 o'clock a. m. Motion carried.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 25th, 1896.

Roll called, full Board present. Supervisor Wakeley in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

Moved by Supervisor Richardson that the bill of John Hanna be referred to the Committee on Claims

and Accounts. Motion carried.

RESOLVED—That the appointment of J. J. Niederer and O. Palmer, as representatives for Crawford County to the next State Board of Equalization, as recorded on page 21, of vol. 3, of the Supervisors Journal, be and the same is hereby indorsed and approved, and that the Clerk and the Chairman of this Board shall issue to them a certificate of appointment under this date. Signed

A. EMORY.

Moved by Sup. Hoessli that the resolution of Sup. Emory be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Committee on County Poor make a report of the condition of the Poor Fund, with suggestions as to the same. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Comer that a recess be taken till 10 o'clock, to give the committees time to report. Motion carried.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Full Board present.

Moved by Sup. Comer that the petition of Sup. Niederer be laid on the table, till tomorrow at 8 o'clock a. m. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Richardson to accept and adopt the report of the Committee on Claims and Accounts. Motion carried.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors for the County of Crawford.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Claims and Accounts respectfully submit the following as their report, recommending the allowance of the amount as given below, and that the Clerk be authorized to draw an order for the same:

John Hanna, charged \$50.00, allowed \$50.00.

CHAS. BARBER, }  
A. EMORY, } Com.  
GEO. COMER, }

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the report of the Committee on County Poor be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

GRAYLING, June 25th, 1896.  
To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on County Poor beg leave to report that they have examined the standing of the County Poor Fund, and that they find that there has been appropriated during the last year the sum of \$1100.00, and that there has been expended up to and including the 1st day of June, 1896, the sum of \$1,084.99, leaving a balance on hand of \$15.01.

We would respectfully recommend that there be appropriated from the Contingent Fund to the Poor Fund, the sum of \$100.00.

A. EMORY, }  
F. F. HOESSLI, } Com.  
GEO. COMER, }

Moved by Sup. Kellogg that the report of the Committee on equalization be accepted and adopted.

Amended by Supervisor Niederer that the assessment of the taxable property of Crawford county for the year 1896 shall stand as equalized, as set forth in said report. Amendment carried. Original motion as amended, carried.

TOWNSHIP	No. of Acres Assessed.	Real Estate Added to.	Amount of Real Estate from School.	Value of Real Estate as Assessed.	Total Value of Real Estate as Assessed.
Grayling	60,839.71	\$ 286,286	\$ 445	\$ 286,731	\$ 304,448
Blaine	38,342.31	64,866	14,864	80,000	80,000
Ball	20,897	24,774	5,006	19,768	20,000
Grove	26,742.26	56,466	644	56,810	56,000
South Branch	21,618.98	20,675	10,176	30,851	30,000
Maple Forest	18,238.05	104,000	14,606	90,000	90,000
Frederic	41,958.05	153,056	11,431	164,487	145,000
Beaver Creek	22,398.06	34,200	7,226	25,000	25,000
Center Plains	17,121.95	21,890	1,896	19,000	20,000
Totals	312,805.85	765,001	\$ 63,401	\$ 601,599	\$ 600,000

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. H. RICHARDSON,  
J. J. NIEDERER,  
GEO. COMER, }  
Com.

MORNING SESSION, JUNE 26th, 1896.

Roll called. Full Board present.

Minutes read and approved. Moved by Supervisor Emory that the Board adjourn without date. Motion carried.

THOS. WAKELEY,  
CHAIRMAN.  
JOHN HANNA, Dep. Clerk.

GRAYLING, June 24th, 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—A few days since Elisha Baker, an old resident of Maple Forest, made application to me for financial aid from the County of Crawford. On examination of the case I find that the said applicant is in seriously needy circumstances; he is an old feeble man, nearly unable to work, or to transact any business. He has been almost without any food or clothing for some time, and he has no resources at the present time, for his support, without some assistance. Therefore I hereby lay the matter before you, for your consideration, and ask you to render the old man such assistance as you deem just and proper. Any further information will be readily submitted. Signed,

J. J. NIEDERER,

Supervisor.

RESOLVED—That the petition of the Supervisor of Maple Forest, in behalf of Elisha Baker, be accepted and granted, and that the county render assistance to said petitioner to such an amount as the said Supervisor may direct, not to exceed \$50.00. The title of the land of the petitioner shall be straightened and cleared up, the old account of the county shall be footed and settled up, and sufficient real estate security be given for the whole. The amount of \$10.00 shall be available forthwith. The mortgage is to be recorded and filed with the county treasurer. The supervisor of said township shall have the matter in charge, and act in accordance with this resolution.

FRED. F. HOESSLI.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that that the bills of the several Supervisors be allowed as charged. Motion carried.

Ira H. Richardson	\$22.52
Geo. Comer	20.00
Charles Barber	21.20
Fred. F. Hoessli	21.58
Charles E. Kellogg	23.00
Alexander Emory	21.20
Thomas Wakeley	21.80
Washington Stewart	21.20
John J. Niederer	21.32

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board take a recess for one half hour. Motion carried.

Board called to order pursuant to adjournment.

Moved by Supervisor Niederer that the County Treasurer be respectfully requested to pay over to the State of Michigan the sum of \$3355.04 by the 30th day of June 1896, being the State tax for the year 1895, and also pay over to the State the collection of State taxes and interest monthly. Motion carried.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the Board take a recess till 1 o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Board called to order pursuant to adjournment.

Moved by Sup. Hoessli that the report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges in regard to the petition of A. Emory, be accepted and adopted. Petition granted.

GRAYLING, June 26th, 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Crawford County.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Roads and Bridges respectfully recommends that the within petition be granted. Signed

J. J. NIEDERER, }  
W. STEWART, } Com.  
I. H. RICHARDSON, }

GRAYLING, June 26th, 1896.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, of Crawford Co., Mich.

Gentlemen:—I respectfully call your attention to the condition of the highway on the south of section 34, T. 25, N. R. 3, W., a main travelled road by most of the citizens in the south part of said town, as well as others. Said road is almost impassable, and will cost in my estimation \$200.00 to repair. Roscommon county and parties interested have agreed to help in the repair, and the highway fund of the district being entirely inadequate, I most respectfully submit to you the following:

RESOLVED—That there be appropriated from the contingent fund of the county of Crawford the sum of \$100.00, for the repair of the highway on the south line of section 34, in township 25, N. R. 3, W., to be expended under the direction of the Supervisor and Highway Commissioner of said township jointly, and that the County Clerk be authorized to draw an order for said amount, on presentation to him of vouchers for said labor, signed by said supervisor and commissioner. Signed

ALEXANDER EMORY,  
Supervisor for Center Plains,  
Crawford County.

Moved by Sup. Niederer that the minutes of the day be read and approved. Motion carried.

S. H. & CO.

I TRADE WITH



DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HAY, GRAIN & LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

PIONEER STORE,

ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR—



SALLING, HANSON AND COMPANY!

I DON'T!

